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POCKET GUIDE TO

NEW ZEALAND

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Prepared by

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION, SERVICES OF SUPPLY

UNITED STATES ARMY

A SHORT GUIDE TO

NEW ZEALAND

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WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"I don't give a damn if NZ is 'down under'—you men quit doing that!"

POCKET GUIDE TO NEW ZEALAND

CONTENTS

Deep in the Heart of the South Seas 1
Way Back When 5
Meet the People 7
The Country 11
What Is a Dominion? 16
How New Zealand Makes Its Living 18
New Zealand's Monuments 19
Food and Drink—and Tea! 20
The Sporting Life 26
New Zealand and the War 30
How They Talk 34
Glossary of Terms 35
Slanguage 37
Glossary of Slang 38
Weights and Measures 42
Conclusion 42

WELCOME

Haeremai, haeremai!
E Te Hokowhiyu-a Tu!
Haria mai te whakaaro
Papatahi kia mate te
Hoariri mo ake tonu atu!

Chant of the New Zealand Maoris

"Welcome, welcome, fighting men
of the warrior god Tu!
With minds as one let us defeat
the enemy forever!"

TREE FERN

DEEP IN THE HEART OF THE SOUTH SEAS

YOU are going to New Zealand. You are going there because it is one of the main bases of the United Nations in the Pacific and one of our principal stepping stones on the road to Tokyo.

Since you will be a guest of the New Zealand people it seems a good idea for you to know a little about them. Always remember that it is to our enemies' advantage to sow seeds of discord between us and our allies, and it is to *our* advantage to understand them and to make them our friends.

You are going to meet people who, in many ways, are much like ourselves. For although New Zealand is on the other side of the world from us, its people are about midway between the British and ourselves in manner and culture. Only the last generation of New Zealanders have given up referring to Britain as "home." On the other hand, being pioneers, they have developed along much the same lines as Americans. They have been seeing our

movies, listening to our radio, and reading our magazines—and their chief visitors have been Americans. So, you will meet a people with some of the British reserve, with many British methods and institutions, but with American outspokenness and directness—plus a working knowledge of American slang.

What You Will Find. To begin with, you'll find a warm welcome awaiting you. The New Zealanders are a hospitable people who enjoy having visitors in their country and guests in their homes. They like Americans and have enjoyed meeting the U. S. troops that have preceded you. They appreciate the help that we have been able to send them but whatever you do, don't get the idea that you are going there to protect a helpless people. The New Zealanders are doing their full share in this war and have been in there pitching since 1939. They are already fully mobilized. They have drafted married men, for instance, up to age 40, regardless of the number of children they have. They have a tough, if small, army defending their own shores and have sent their own expeditionary forces overseas.

You are going to see one of the most beautiful countries in the world. Before the war, a favorite topic with world travelers was "What country would you like to live in when you retire?" New Zealand was always around the top of the list.

Into its two big islands is packed a little bit of almost every country in the world. In the North Island you will find some of the foliage and white beaches of Hawaii; parts that are like the heavy subtropical jungle of New Guinea; a snow-capped mountain, Mount Egmont, that rivals Fujiyama; geysers as good as anything in Yellowstone; lakes and fishing streams like those of Maine and Canada. When you cross Cook Strait to the South Island you will find the mountain peaks and skiing of Switzerland; the green lawns and hedges of England; an arid dusty region in Central Otago as dry as the deserts of Libya or Arizona; and away to the South, fiords as beautiful as those in Norway.

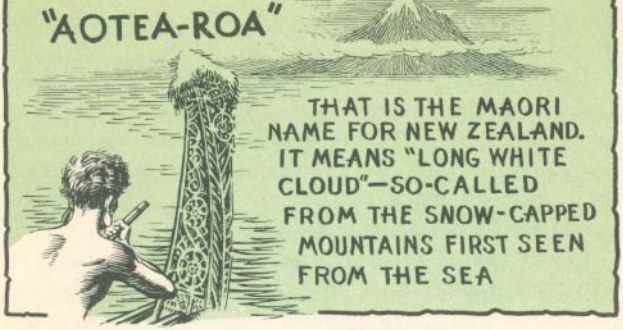
What You Won't Find. You will not find some of the things you have been accustomed to at home. For instance, you will not find central heating in private homes. There are few hotels of the luxury class and few night clubs. You will run quickly into what the New Zealanders themselves call the "Blue Laws" which close bars, dance halls, movies, and theaters on Sunday, except for certain movies which are allowed open for members of the Armed Forces. These you can visit in uniform and you can take two civilians with you (that is to enable you to take her mother along as well). These strict Sunday rules exist partly because New Zealand, like America, grew up with

a strict religious background and partly because modern labor laws try to give as many workers as possible a free week end. Even sports are apt to be prohibited on Sundays and train and bus services are reduced.

Frankly, organized entertainment is pretty scarce in New Zealand. But there are plenty of compensations. It is a country where an immense amount of fun can be had by anyone who is capable of making his own.

You may miss a few other things too. Hot cakes, doughnuts, and waffles are seldom available. No hot dogs or hamburgers. And, except in camp, you won't get the kind of coffee you're used to. So what? People come from all over the world to enjoy the good things that New Zealand possesses and not to compare it with their home towns.

Bear in mind, too, that the New Zealanders have been at war for more than 2 years longer than ourselves and have used up most of the goods they had in stock on their shelves. Added to this, they live on islands far away from the great industrial centers of the world and are today importing arms and munitions rather than consumers' goods. As a consequence, they have less money, less fancy goods, less to drink, less to wear, less gasoline (they call it petrol), less of the things which both we and they are used to having in peacetime.



WAY BACK WHEN

THE first people to discover New Zealand sailed over a part of the same ocean routes that American troopships follow in this Second World War. They were Maoris, and sailed to New Zealand from Raiatea, near Tahiti, in open canoes made from hollowed-out logs, about 150 years before Columbus discovered America.

In 1642 Abel Janszoon Tasman, a Dutchman of the same stock as the pioneers who founded New York, made landfall on the west coast of New Zealand. He was searching for the great southern continent which, in those days, geographers believed stretched from Australia to

within a few hundred miles of the coast of South America. Tasman gave the country its name, after the Dutch province of Zeeland.

Americans were among the first whites to visit New Zealand. Whalers from New Bedford and Nantucket used to set up their whaling stations on the New Zealand coast. But in 1840 the British began organized settlement and sent out a Governor, Captain Hobson, who signed the Treaty of Waitangi with the Maoris.

Settlers poured in steadily after that, some coming in organized parties from England, Scotland, and Ireland and others rushing to gold fields which were discovered in the middle of the last century. There were several lengthy wars with the Maoris, but there has been complete peace with them since 1870, and now the Maoris are citizens on an equal status with anyone else.

One invention which played an enormous part in the development of New Zealand was refrigeration. This allowed New Zealand to supply Britain and other distant countries with butter, cheese, and meat which she could produce easily from her rich farm lands. Since the end of the last century New Zealand has become, to a large extent, Britain's dairy farm.

MEET THE PEOPLE

IN appearance, the ordinary New Zealander is usually a man of one of two types; either a fairly big man just under 6 feet with big, distinctive features, or a short, neatly-built fellow with small features. But they both are likely to have the same quizzical, somewhat skeptical, humorous approach to life. They work hard and play hard. Many of them are farmers, for theirs is primarily a farming country.

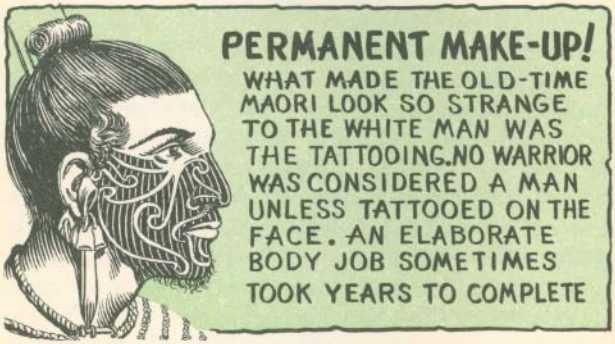
They tend to be more reserved than ourselves. But that is mainly a difference in the way they express themselves. Actually they're a pioneering crowd, extremely democratic and without class distinctions. Nobody is very poor and nobody is very rich. Only about 1 percent have taxable incomes of $10,000 and over.

When you go into their homes you will find that almost nobody keeps a maid, or if there is a maid, she is quite often treated as one of the family. And when you visit these families you will find it quite easy to make yourself at home. If you offer to help your hostess with the dishes, she won't mind at all. She is used to that. The New Zealand male is singularly helpful as well as self-reliant. He can do almost anything from cooking a meal to building a house, or from darning his socks to felling a tree or breaking in a horse. The New Zealanders like "handy" men.

There are no striking differences between the United

States and New Zealand in ordinary social life, and you should find it easy to get along. The New Zealand accent may seem strange to you so don't be surprised if they also smile at your accent and language. They will probably call you Yanks or Yankees, whether you come from the North or from the South, and will say you have a Yankee accent even if you speak with a South Carolina drawl. Women will be pleased, but will think it a little strange, when you say "yes ma'am" to them, though men will not think it strange to hear "yes sir."

Speaking of women, it is taken for granted that you will be discreet in your dealings with New Zealand girls.



Many of them are engaged or married to men who are fighting overseas. Do not take advantage of their loneliness. Remember that New Zealand is a small country with a small population. Any sort of scandal travels very quickly. Regard yourself not only as an ambassador for Uncle Sam, but as a soldier and a gentleman.

Your recently increased pay will go a long way in New Zealand where prices are comparatively low and where the rate of exchange is in your favor. So you may find yourself with more spending money than most New Zealand men, whether soldiers or civilians. Don't toss it around. It won't make you popular and can very easily make for hard feelings.

The Maoris. The New Zealand natives are called the Maoris, pronounced "mow" to rhyme with "cow" and "rie." The correct plural is Maori but you will find most people putting an *s* on the end. These New Zealand natives are first cousins of the Hawaiians and are a proud, tough, fighting race who have won a status of complete equality with the white people in New Zealand, so never think of them or refer to them as natives or regard them as having any inferior status.

They sailed across thousands of miles of the Pacific, in open canoes, without the compass or any navigating in-

struments. They waged long wars with the first settlers, often in a spirit of almost medieval chivalry. In one battle last century a Maori tribe had a British Regiment surrounded. They found that the British were running short of ammunition and food, so the Maori Chief sent in a messenger and said that they didn't like to fight on inferior terms and, therefore, they would send in some powder and shot and food. This they did, and then they got down to fighting again.

The present Maoris go to schools and universities, have a Cabinet Minister of their own race, and four Maori members in the House of Representatives. Their Maori Battalion has been the most famous unit of all the New Zealand troops in the present war. You will find that there is no color bar and that Maoris eat in the same restaurants, travel in the same trains.

You will find them dignified and musical. They sing songs of the Hawaiian type and have many beautiful dances. To see them dance you will have to go to a Maori concert or one of the Maori areas like Rotorua, because there are no Maori night clubs or anything of that type. In parts of the country you will see the great fortifications with trenches and revetments and palisades which they built during their wars. It is also worth while to watch a Maori haka or war dance. This has become a New Zea-

land institution. School football teams line up opposite one another and do a haka before the game starts, and you will find the New Zealander, white as well as Maori, apt to break into his school or college haka once a dance or a party really gets going. You will find lots of Maori words in common use, such as "whare," pronounced "warry," meaning hut; kai, pronounced "ky," meaning food; and kia ora (key ora), meaning good luck.

THE COUNTRY

AS you will see from the illustration above, New Zealand is a small country in comparison with the United States. The area of the three islands (North Island, South Island, and tiny Stewart Island) total 103,043 square miles. That

about equals the size of New York State and Illinois put together. The population (1,641,000) would just about go into Detroit or the Borough of Manhattan.

There are no very large cities. The largest, Auckland (pronounced "awkland"), in the north, has 220,000 people. Other cities that you will hear a lot about are Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. (You can see where they are by looking at the map in the center of this book.)

The mountains rise highest in the South Island, the Southern Alps, the top peak being Mount Cook (12,349 feet). There are many extinct volcanoes in the North Island, and one active one, Ngauruhoe, which blows off every so often. Earthquakes are rare, but do happen, and are pretty violent when they do.

The principal towns are all connected by railways and roads. The railways are government-owned, and, because they are all narrow-gauge, will seem slow in comparison to rail travel in the United States. However, considering the nature of the country, the chief express trains, notably the Auckland-Wellington Limited, go at a pretty good clip.

Because of the relatively short distances, there are very few night trains or sleeping cars. The day coaches are divided into first class and second, corresponding roughly to our parlor car and coach. Trains have no dining cars, but stop for meals at special stations.

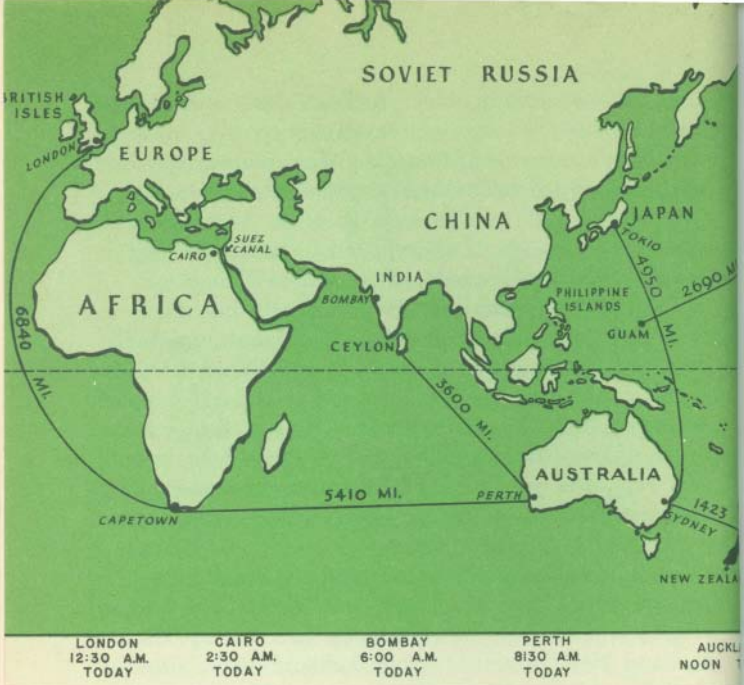
In auto ownership, New Zealand ranks next to the United States. We have one car to every four people, and they have one to every five people. Since the war, gasoline has been very strictly rationed, as you would expect.

Incidentally, if you have to drive in New Zealand, whether in car, truck, or jeep, remember that all traffic keeps to the *left* of the road, just as it does in England.

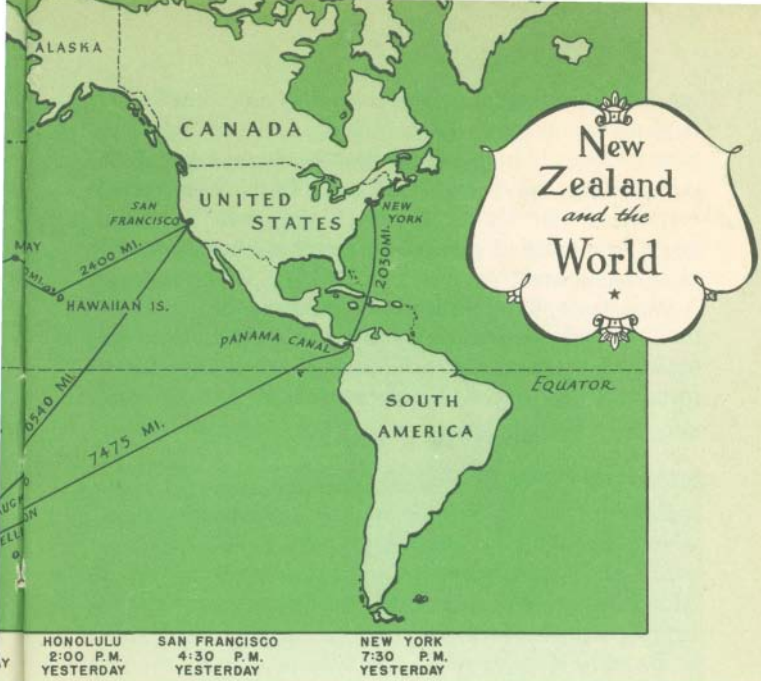
The country has no native wild animals, but there are wild pigs, deer, and millions of rabbits. Rabbits, originally imported, have multiplied so rapidly as to become a menace to farmers, and hunting them is a great New Zealand winter industry. You'll see many beautiful birds, but the famous kiwi (kee-wee), the bird that can't fly, is now very rare, and you aren't likely to see one except in a museum. And you won't see snakes because there aren't any!

Since New Zealand is in the southern hemisphere, the seasons are the opposite of ours. It is winter from June to August and summer from December to February. Christmas and New Year are summer holidays, with Easter in the fall and Labor Day in the spring. And just to confuse you a little more, the southern part of the country is colder than the northern.

The climate is rather like that of the United States—California, Oregon, and Washington—except that on the



On most maps, New Zealand is shown down in the left-hand corner, a fact that makes Americans think it's a long way from nowhere. This map gives a truer picture of New Zealand in relation to the rest of the world and clearly indicates its strategic importance. You will notice that it lies below the Equator, whereas the United States lies above it. As a result, the seasons are reversed. When it is winter in the United States, it is summer in New Zealand and vice versa. The International Date Line runs north and south through the Pacific—just about at the fold of these two pages. When it is today on the left-hand page, it is yesterday for



places on the right-hand page. When you are in Auckland, you are 16½ hours ahead of New York time. For instance, when it is noon on Wednesday in Auckland, it is 4:30 p. m. on Tuesday in San Francisco and 7:30 p. m. in New York. The normal shipping time between New Zealand and the West Coast of the United States is 3 to 4 weeks. Because of the war, sea transport now takes even longer. But aviation has brought the two countries close together. The regular clipper used to take 4 days. For detailed map of New Zealand see centerspread.

mountains and foothills there is seldom any snow. There is plenty of rain, much more than in most of the United States, especially in the winter months. Summers are fairly cool, and heat waves are rare. You will notice that there is very often, in fact almost always, a slight wind. This sweeps away the haze and gives the country an extraordinarily clear atmosphere.

Wellington, the capital, has a reputation for its winds—the "southerly busters"; they say you can tell a Wellingtonian anywhere in the world because he clutches his hat instinctively as he turns a street corner.

WHAT IS A DOMINION?

NEW ZEALAND is a British Dominion. That is to say, it does not *belong* to Britain, but is an independent nation, which is voluntarily a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, such as Canada, Australia, and South Africa. All are free and equal and fly their own flags as well as the Union Jack. The King of England is the titular head and he is represented in New Zealand by a Governor-General; but neither the King nor the Governor-General exercises any real political power, and the country is governed by its own parliament. In League of Nations meetings for instance, New Zealand sometimes expressed views very different from those of Britain.

England can't declare war or make peace or sign treaties for any Dominion. New Zealand declared war on Germany and Japan itself and raised its own Army. A New Zealander will sign the peace treaties for New Zealand when that day comes.

New Zealand has its own Minister in Washington and everyone agrees that relations between New Zealand and the United States will be more than ever important as time goes on.

The Parliament, which meets in Wellington, is very much like the British—an upper house appointed by the Governor-General and having very limited powers, and

a lower house elected every 3 years by the people. The party winning the most seats forms the government in power, headed by the party leader, who becomes Prime Minister, and a Cabinet of about 12 other ministers. In 1935 a labor government came into office for the first time and was reelected in 1938. Since the outbreak of the war there has been a special War Cabinet.

All citizens over 21 are entitled to vote and are *required* to register on the electoral rolls.

HOW NEW ZEALAND MAKES ITS LIVING

NEW ZEALAND is considered to be one of the most efficient farming countries in the world. From New Zealand's agricultural areas and modern factories are turned out huge quantities of butter and cheese.

The other main industry in the islands is sheep farming, both for wool and for the meat and hides. The wild, hilly country is used for wool sheep while the sheep and lambs intended for meat are fattened up on the flat country where pasture and root crops are grown for them. Pigs (seldom called hogs) and beef cattle are also raised in smaller numbers.

Unlike Australia, New Zealand has relatively few really large sheep ranches called "stations." The few there are lie mostly in the hilly back country ("Back blocks"). On

the other hand, the small farmer (called a "cocky") is the typical figure in New Zealand country life.

Agriculture is less important. Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes are widely cultivated but not for export. Root crops and alfalfa (called "lucerne") are grown for feed. You'll see practically no corn (called maize).

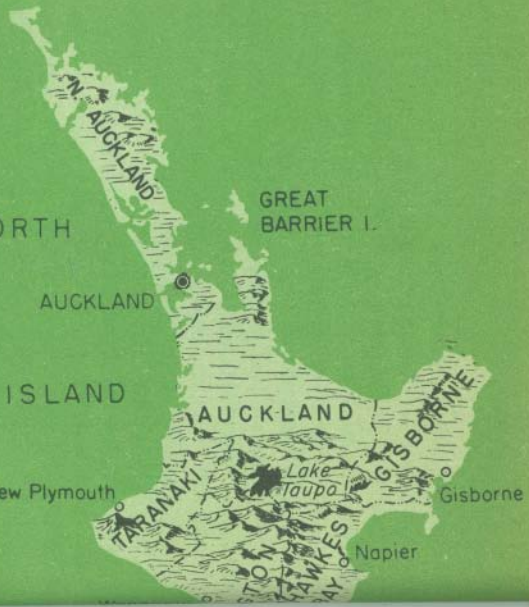
Mining is mostly limited to coal. There was a considerable gold rush in the last century, but gold mining, while still carried on is no longer of major importance. There are no large iron mines and hence no large iron and steel industry. While New Zealand's industrial plants are relatively small, they turn out a very wide range of products.

New Zealand lacks petroleum, cotton, rayon, aluminum, copper, and paper, and therefore depends on imports for many raw materials as well as manufactured goods. It lives by exchanging its farm products for these manufactures from Europe and America. It thus has a very large foreign trade, more than three-quarters of it with Britain.

NEW ZEALAND'S MONUMENTS

NEW ZEALAND is so young that she has little history and few monuments of the visible type. Yet to the nation's credit are some of the great achievements of the century though you have to look in the book of statistics to find them. For instance, she has the world's greatest expectation

NEW ZEALAND


N. AUCKLAND
GREAT BARRIER I.
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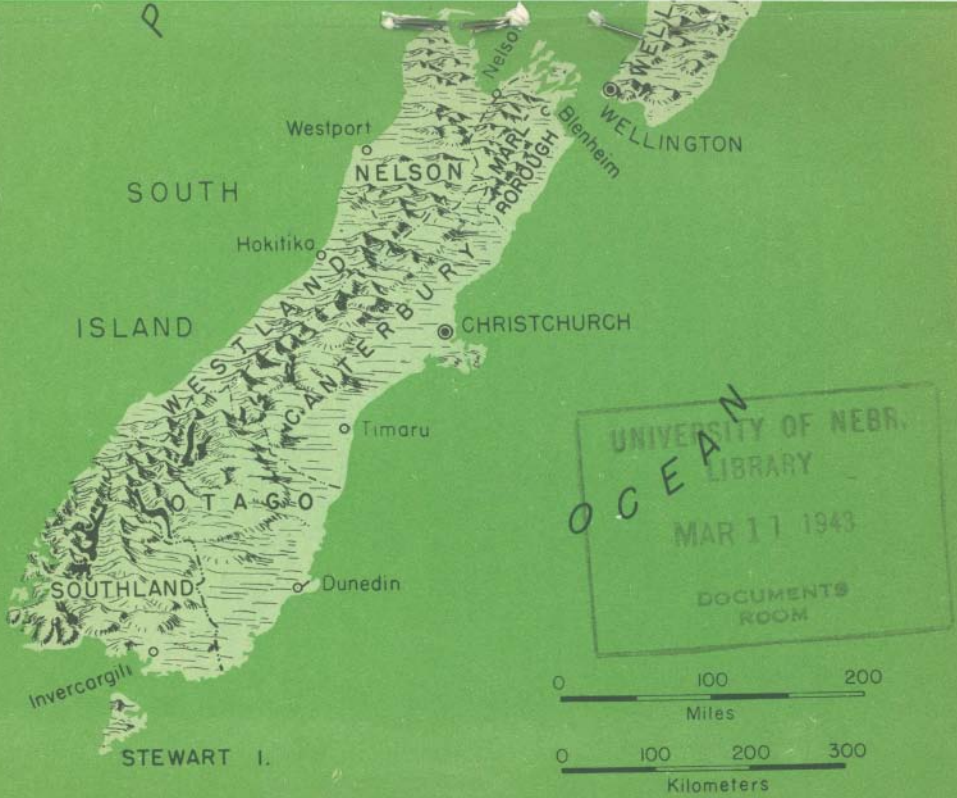

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of life and the lowest death rate. In other words, a baby born in New Zealand has a better chance of living to a ripe old age than one born anywhere else.

New Zealand led the way in giving old-age pensions to her citizens; she was the first to give votes to women; she introduced industrial arbitration; the 5-day, 40-hour week (now suspended for the duration); social security for the unemployed, the sick, the widows, and orphans. She gives her people free hospital service, free medical attention, and her school children enjoy free milk and dental care.

The government also operates or controls many businesses which are likely to be in private hands elsewhere—railways, public utilities, a central bank, a fire, accident and life insurance office, coal mines and broadcasting services. In addition, the government undertakes the marketing of nearly all the farm produce grown in the country.

FOOD AND DRINK—AND TEA!

ARE you fond of lamb? That's good—because you're going to get lots of it. New Zealanders eat fabulous quantities of lamb and mutton and also a good deal of beef, but little pork or veal. Try mutton as they serve it, roasted, with mint sauce and roast potatoes.

New Zealand has first class sea food. Toheroas, a kind of shell fish, make rich soup. Whitebait (the young of

smelt) cooked in butter is good. And try a mutton bird—once anyway. It's a seabird with great layers of fat to keep it warm in the icy south.

Although excellent vegetables are grown, you are likely to get less of a variety than you did at home, particularly in winter. Salads are not common in restaurants and are usually made by chopping lettuce into shreds and soaking it in a dressing of vinegar, cream, and sugar.

Corn is seldom eaten, and sweet-potatoes are known by their Maori name of kumara. Considering that they own so many cows, New Zealanders consume surprisingly little cheese. On the other hand they go in for large quantities of butter and bread.

Fruits are good and plentiful, though oranges (usually imported) are not used as generously as in America. The dessert served after dinner is usually referred to as "the sweet" and may consist of rice or sago pudding, steamed suet pudding, stewed fruit, fruit salad, or shallow pie, which is called a "tart." This is usually served with cream and never with cheese. Ice cream is rarely eaten at home.

Drug stores, which are called chemists' shops, usually sell only drugs and toilet articles and have no soda fountains or lunch counters. In all the towns you will find numerous "tea rooms" and milk bars where you can get milk shakes, soft drinks, etc.

Although there are no hot dog or hamburger stands as such, you will find a New Zealand institution called the Pie Cart. This is a stand which is set up at night in one of the main squares of the town and where you can sit down and get a good cheap meal of sausages, potatoes, eggs, and other such food. But even there you won't find the kind of coffee you are used to. In fact, you won't get it anywhere except in camp, because one of the characteristics which the New Zealanders share with the British is a complete inability to make coffee.

And now we come to the all-important subject of "tea." It's not simply the stuff you used to have at home. In fact, it may be more than a beverage. It may be a whole meal! So you'd better learn a little something about it.

The thing that will confuse you at first are the names given to tea-drinking occasions. There are three kinds of "tea." To begin with, there is morning tea at 10 or 11 a. m. Then there is afternoon tea at 3 or 4 p. m., which is usually accompanied by great quantities of bread and butter, cookies, cakes, and even fruit salad. But don't confuse either of these two with the occasion called "tea." You see, in many homes dinner is served at midday and the evening meal is called "tea"—or what many of us call supper in the United States.

All clear so far? Then you've only one more thing to

learn. When a New Zealander says "supper" he means refreshments served at the very end of the evening after you've come home from the movies, for instance. The word is used in the same way in many parts of our own country.

If you are invited to "tea," perhaps the safest thing to do is to ask your host to name the hour!

You'll immediately notice that the New Zealander also uses his knife and fork like the English, holding the fork only in the left hand and loading food onto it with his knife. Pie is eaten with a spoon or spoon and fork, while cake is usually eaten with the fingers.

Outside of private homes and a few clubs, liquor can be bought only in licensed hotels, and then only during the hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., Monday to Friday, and from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 4 to 6 p. m. on Saturdays. No liquor is sold on Sundays. Some districts have local prohibition, but they are few and scattered.

It is not the New Zealand custom to go in for long drinks such as highballs. Hard liquor is served in ounce or half-ounce nips. Supplies are short and in many places practically unobtainable. Much of the beer and ale is stronger than ours and is not served so cold. Ice and ice water are not popular and you will often have to ask specially for a glass of water with your meal.

Cigarettes are more expensive than in the United States and are mostly of the "straight Virginia" type.

Tipping is not nearly as common in New Zealand as it is in America. It is sometimes done in hotels but never in restaurants.

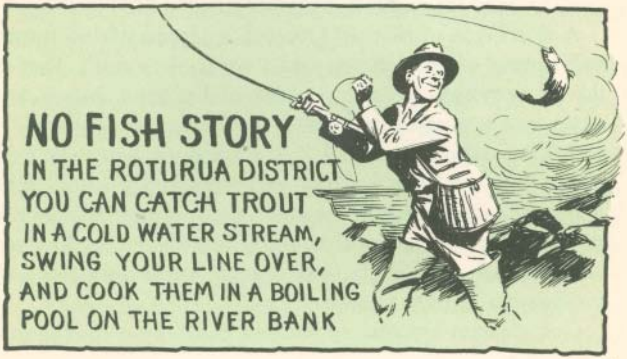
THE SPORTING LIFE

THE New Zealanders love games. They say that the three R's out there are racing, rugby, and "rastling." And if you enjoy outdoor activities, you're in for a good time.

Considering how far apart we are (6,500 miles), we have had many sporting contacts with New Zealand. Working there as a blacksmith, Bob Fitzsimmons developed the punch which won him his fame in the United States. Bill Murphy, one-time featherweight world champion, came from New Zealand as did Tom Heeney who fought Gene Tunney for the heavyweight title. And maybe you remember Jack Lovelock, the sensational New Zealand runner who broke the world's mile record in the United States and went on to take the 1,500-meter run in the Olympics.

Rugby is the New Zealand type of football and is the national game. It occupies a tremendous position in peacetime New Zealand life and an important position even in wartime. There are two varieties, the amateur game (Rug-

by Union), played with 15 men on a team, and the professional (Rugby League), played with 13 men. It has many resemblances to American football, is just as tough (for they play it without any padding or helmets), and is a game which any American used to football would learn quickly. It is so much a part of New Zealand life that there would be no quicker way for an Army unit to get into the heart of New Zealand than by forming a team and playing rugby or teaching them our game. It is played on Saturday afternoons throughout the winter in New Zealand and every young man seems to play; even a town like Dunedin, with a population of 82,700 people, has over 40 or 50 sides playing in normal times each week end.



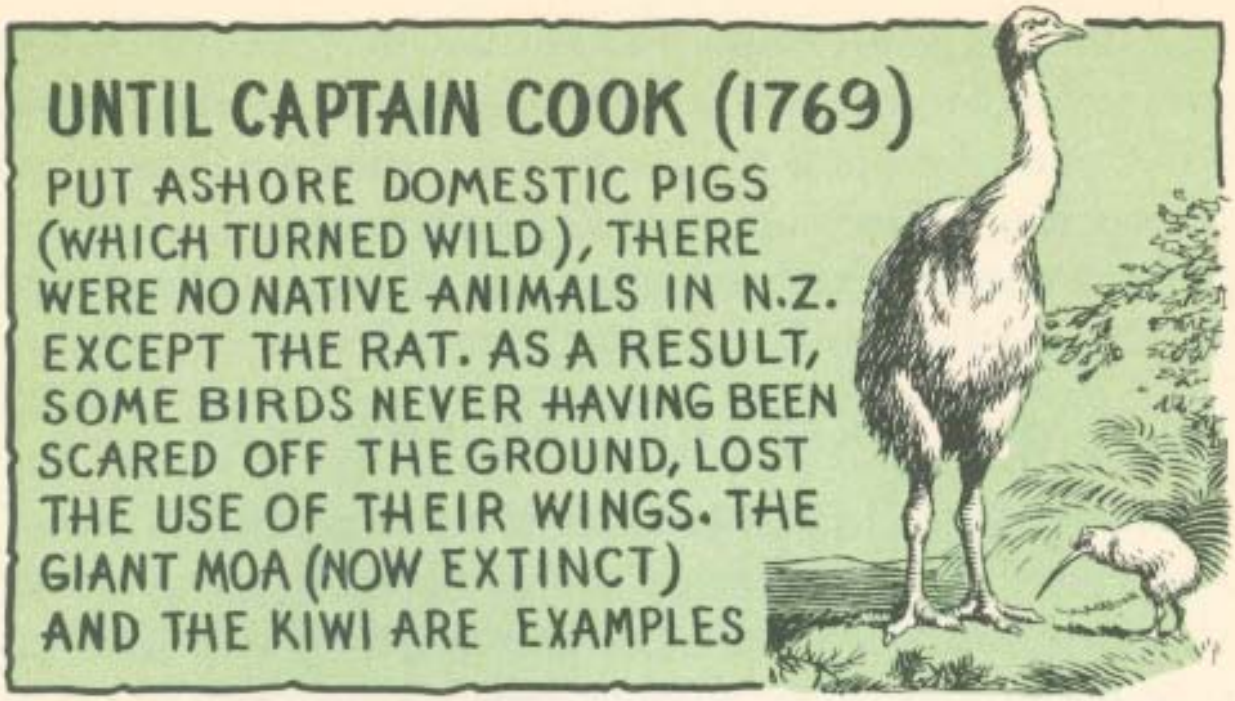
The "All Blacks," the New Zealand International team, so-called from their black jerseys with white fernleaf badges, were until recently the undisputed world champions at Rugby football. For a number of years Rugby replaced American football in the universities, high schools, and athletic clubs of our own Pacific coast. Then the "All Blacks" visited America and played all of our best teams. At the end of the tour they had won every match, run up more than 1,000 points, and been scored on once. That killed Rugby in the United States.

They say that a New Zealand baby, as soon as he can stand, seizes the pillow, staggers across his cot, and plants it between the bed posts, and claims a touchdown—or a "try" as they say in New Zealand.

A third type of football (soccer) is played with a round ball instead of an oval one and a team of 11 men. This is the game which is most popular in England, but it has never really caught on in New Zealand.

Cricket, which is played in the summer, you may find pretty dull, but try it yourself sometime and you will find it has all the subtlety of baseball, but the tempo is much slower. Baseball and softball have recently been taken up, and you will very likely find yourself explaining some of the fine points of the game.

Golf courses are easy to find all over the country, and



you will find lawn bowls but no bowling alleys. Tennis is widely played—and well played.

You can get to an excellent beach by street car from practically every New Zealand town, and there is good yachting, boating, and fishing, and it is very cheap.

There is plenty of skiing, wild-deer hunting, and wild-pig shooting. Deer have bred so rapidly and have done such damage to young trees that they have become a national pest. New Zealand troops are taken on deer-hunting expeditions as part of their training in jungle warfare.

Horse racing has been curtailed by the war but you will hear a lot about it, and a race meeting is a good place

to meet New Zealanders. You can bet on pari-mutuel machines which they call the "tote"—short for totalizer. You will find on most race courses special booths where you can change your dollars into New Zealand money. Some of the greatest horses have been produced in New Zealand, including the famous "Phar Lap."

NEW ZEALAND AND THE WAR

IMAGINE the United States with an Army and Navy of 13,000,000 men. Imagine on top of that a home guard of another 8,000,000. That is the number we would have to have under arms if we were to match New Zealand's mobilization, allowing for the difference in population between the two countries!

New Zealand troops, as you will quickly see for yourself, are a fine looking, sunburned, tough bunch of men, with as fine a record in this war as they had in the last. The division they sent to the Middle East in 1940 covered the retreat of the armies in Greece, exterminated the cream of the Nazi parachutists in Crete, were the first to reach Tobruk after the critical battle of Sidi Rezegh in 1941, and were very largely responsible for stopping Rommel's drive into Egypt in the summer of 1942.

The army hasn't won all the honors either. Their navy has done its share too. Remember the running sea fight

against the German battleship "Graf Spee"? It was the New Zealand light cruiser "Achilles" that closed right in and helped to send her to destruction.

New Zealand's airmen have been in action from the day the war started. In fact the very first ace of the war, the late Flying Officer Edgar (Cobber) Kain, was from Wellington. New Zealand bomber and fighter squadrons are in the thick of the Pacific fighting and, as a part of the R. A. F., are operating every day from the British Isles.

You can distinguish a New Zealand soldier who has been or is going overseas by the label "New Zealand" he wears just below his shoulder. The bright colored patches on the sleeves indicate the different units—like our own divisional badges—and the colored "pugaree" on his felt hat tells which branch of the service he belongs to.

Butter and Guns. Apart from their battle record the people of the country have put their shoulders into the war effort in a way that no one else has surpassed. They have kept up their farm production even though many farmers have been drafted, and they've exported even larger quantities of cheese, butter, and meat to Britain during the war than before.

Despite the fact that all steel has to be imported, New Zealand is turning out and even exporting to the Middle East and India important quantities of small arms ammu-

NEW ZEALANDERS

THE "SERGEANT YORK" OF NEW ZEALAND IS SERGEANT KEITH ELLIOT, WHO WON THE VICTORIA CROSS, HIGHEST BATTLE HONOR. THOUGH WOUNDED, HE LED AN ATTACK ON FIVE ENEMY MACHINE GUNS, AN ANTI-TANK GUN, AND CAPTURED 130 PRISONERS

GENERAL VON RAVENSTEIN

THE FIRST GERMAN GENERAL TO BE TAKEN PRISONER IN THIS WAR, WAS CAPTURED BY NEW ZEALAND TROOPS OUTSIDE TOBRUK, 29 TH NOVEMBER, 1941

KNOW HOW TO FIGHT

COBBER KAIN

THE FIRST ACE OF THE R.A.F. IN THIS WAR WAS A NEW ZEALANDER

IN CRETE

NEW ZEALANDERS WIPED OUT 80% OF THE FAMOUS GERMAN 7TH FLYING DIVISION

THE NEW ZEALAND LIGHT CRUISER "ACHILLES" PLAYED A BIG PART IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP "GRAF SPEE"

nition, grenades, light armored cars and so on. This has brought about a pressing manpower shortage and women are replacing men wherever possible. All girls between certain ages are liable for work in essential services. New Zealand knows as we do that everything is at stake in this war and no sacrifice is too great.

HOW THEY TALK

NEW ZEALANDERS speak English with an accent all their own. It is apt to sound a bit like English Cockney to American ears, although it really isn't. Such words as "now" are given a rather nasal pronunciation like "neow." Words like "day" sometimes sound a little like "die." There is a story, probably untrue, of a child who was asked to describe a bison. He said, "A bison is what you wash your hands and fice in!"

You'll soon learn that the "Z" in New Zealand is pronounced Zed, not Zee. You'll find out, too, that your New Zealand buddy is no Puritan when it comes to swearing. You hear the word "bloody"—bloody this and bloody that—all over the place, except in mixed company.

As in Australia and Great Britain, many words have different meanings or are used differently. Thus, a biscuit is called a scone and an undershirt is called a singlet. Study the following list carefully, it contains some real surprises.

SEND YOUR GIRL A "TIKI"

THIS GREEN STONE CHARM OR TIKI WAS GREATLY VALUED BY THE MAORI AS A TRIBAL OR PERSONAL HEIRLOOM. YOU WILL FIND MANY NEW ZEALANDERS WEARING A TIKI, SOMETIMES AROUND THE NECK. IT IS A POPULAR GIFT BETWEEN FRIENDS.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aisle (theatre)—*gangway.*
Apartment house—*block of flats.*
Ash can—*dust bin.*
Ashman—*dustman.*
Atomizer—*scent spray.*
Baggage car—*luggage van.*
Bartender—*barman.*
Bill (money)—*banknote or note.*
Billboard—*hoarding.*
Biscuit—*scone or tea cake.*
Bouncer—*chucker out.*
Broiled (meat)—*grilled.*
Business suit—*lounge suit.*
Candy (hard)—*boiled sweets.*
Candy store—*sweet shop.*
Can opener—*tin opener or key.*
Check baggage—*register luggage.*
Checkers (game)—*draughts.*
Conductor—*guard.*
Closet—*cupboard.*
Coal oil—*paraffin.*
Cookie—*biscuit.*
Corn—*maize or Indian corn.*
Cotton (absorbent) — *cotton wool.*

Cracker—*biscuit (unsweetened).*
Derby (hat)—*bowler.*
Dessert—*sweet or pudding.*
Dishpan—*washing-up bowl.*
Druggist—*chemist.*
Drug store—*chemist's shop.*
Drygoods store—*draper's shop.*
Elevator—*lift.*
Fish dealer—*fishmonger.*
Floorwalker—*shopwalker.*
Frame house—*wooden house.*
Fruit seller (or dealer)—*fruiterer*
Fruit store—*fruiterer's.*
Fresh fruit—*dessert (at the end of a meal).*
French fried potatoes—*chips.*
Freight car—*goods wagon.*
Garters (men's)—*sock suspenders.*
Gasoline or gas—*petrol.*
Gear shift (automobile)—*gear lever.*
Generator (automobile)—*dynamo.*
Ground wire (radio)—*earth wire.*
Hardware—*ironmongery.*
Hood (automobile)—*bonnet.*
Hunting—*shooting.*
Instalment plan—*hire-purchase system, or hire system.*
Intermission—*interval.*
Lawyer—*solicitor.*
Line up—*queue up.*
Molasses—*black treacle.*
Monkey wrench—*screw spanner.*
Movies—*flicks.*
Mucilage—*gum.*
Muffler (automobile) — *silencer*
Oatmeal (boiled)—*porridge.*
Oil pan (automobile)—*sump.*
Orchestra seats—*stalls.*
Phonograph—*gramophone.*
Pie (fruit)—*tart.*
Pitcher—*jug.*
Potato chips—*crisps.*
Push cart—*barrow.*
Radio—*wireless.*
Railway car—*railway carriage.*
Raincoat—*mackintosh, or mac, or waterproof.*
Roadster (automobile)—*two-seater.*
Roller coaster—*switchback railway.*
Round trip—*return trip.*
Rubbers—*galoshes.*
Rumble seat—*dickey.*
Saloon—*pub, or hotel.*

Second floor—*first floor.*
Sewerage (house)—*drains.*
Shoestring—*bootlace or shoelace.*
Rubberneck wagon—*cher-u-banc.*
Silverware—*plate.*
Sled—*sledge.*
Soda biscuit (or cracker) *cream-cracker.*
Squash—*vegetable marrow.*
Sugar-bowl—*sugar-basin.*
Sweater—*pull-over.*
Syrup—*treacle.*
Taffy—*toffee.*
Tenderloin (of beef)—*undercut or fillet.*
Thumb-tack—*drawing pin.*
Ticket office—*booking office.*
Top (automobile)—*hood.*
Transom (of door)—*fanlight.*
Trolley—*tram.*
Truck—*lorry.*
Undershirt—*vest or singlet.*
Union-suit—*combinations.*
Vest—*waistcoat.*
Washbowl—*washbasin.*
Water heater—*geyser.*
Windshield (automobile)—*windscreen.*

SLANGUAGE

YOU won't find New Zealanders taking any back seat when it comes to tossing the lingo around and you may find yourself slow on the uptake until you get hep. Some of their slang words and expressions are shared with the British and Australians. Some are home-grown. And most New Zealanders have a fair working knowledge of American slang, having heard it from the movies (called "the pictures" or "the flicks").

You may be confused for a while. For instance, to "graft" means to work hard, and to be "crook" is to be ill or out of sorts. A "john" means a cop, not a toilet, and the

latter is sometimes called (between men only) a "dyke" or "house of parliament." To "skite" is to boast or shoot off your mouth. A "tart" is a common name for a girl, just like our "dame," and does not mean a loose woman.

"Cow" is a common word of abuse, not so surprising when so many of the people have to struggle with the beasts. If something is godawful, they'll say it's a "fair cow," or they'll call a bad day a "cow of a day." But to say a thing is a "corker" or "bosker" means that it's swell, while "fair dinkum" means honest-to-god.

Don't call anyone a "bum" or you'll be in trouble. To a New Zealander, as well as to an Australian, the word is a vulgar way of referring to the backside.

To help put you wise, here is a short list of the most common slang words and expressions.

GLOSSARY OF SLANG

Anzac—Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (in the last war); a member of that corps.

Anzac Day—April 25. The day the Australians and New Zealanders landed at Gallipoli in 1915, now kept as a solemn holiday.

Aussie—Australian (noun or adjective).

Argue the toss—argue, dispute.

Benzine—gasoline.

Bloke—man.

Cobber—friend.

Cocky—farmer, generally on a small farm. *Cow-cocky*—dairy farmer.

Corker—very good.

Cove—man.

Cow—may just mean cow, but may also mean an unpleasant man, woman, or situation. These things may also be called, progressively, a *fair cow,* and a *fair adjectival cow.*

Crook—ill, bad. *To feel crook,* to feel ill. *A crook boss,* a bad employer.

Crook, to go—to give vent to anger. Also *fly off the handle, hit the roof.*

Dig, digger—Australian or New Zealand soldier.

Dinkum—true, genuine. *The dinkum oil,* the real truth.

Fair treat—denotes emphasis—e. g., the boss went crook a fair treat.

Half a dollar—two shillings and sixpence. But your dollar is worth 6s 1d New Zealand money now.

Jake, jakealoo—good, okay.

Joker—man.

Lollies—candy.

Nark—an unpleasant person. *Fair nark*—a very unpleasant person. To nark: to spoil—e. g., now you've gone and narked the whole show!

Pinch—steal.

Pommie—English person.

Possie, Pozzie—position.

Scone—baking-powder biscuit.

Screw—salary, wage.

Sheep station—big sheep farm, ranch.

Sheila, skirt—girl.

Shout—buy something for someone (often a drink).

Skite—boast, brag (verb), boaster (noun).

Squatter—farmer, generally sheep farmer on a big scale.

Station (railway)—depot.

Stone—14 pounds, a joker who goes 10 stone 12, is a guy who weighs 152 pounds.

Too right—certainly, sure.

Torch—flashlight.

Tram—street car, trolley car.

Up the pole—ruined, made a mess of.

Waterside worker—longshoreman.

Wowser—spoil-sport, temperance advocate, puritanical person.

YOU'LL SOON GET USED TO NEW ZEALAND

COPPER

THE HALF-PENNY
Symbol: ½d.
Pronounced "ha-penny."
Value: ⅔ cent

THE PENNY
Symbol: 1d.
Value: 1⅓ cents

THREE PENCE
Symbol: 3d.
Pronounced "thrippence."
Value: 4 cents

It is easy to make change in New Zealand money once you learn that 12 pennies make a shilling and 20 shillings make a pound.

The approximate values shown here are based upon an exchange rate of $3.30 to the pound.

Here are some exchange values to guide you:—

$1 = 6s. 1d.	50¢ = 3 shillings
25¢ = 1s. 6d.	Dime = 7d.

Nickel = 3½d.

MONEY!

12 pennies make a shilling
20 shillings make a pound

SILVER

SIXPENCE
Symbol: 6d.
Value: 8 cents

SHILLING
Symbol: 1/-
Value: 16 cents
Nickname: bob

THE FLORIN OR TWO SHILLING PIECE
Symbol: 2/-
Value: 33 cents
Nickname: two bob

PAPER

Paper notes are used for 10 shillings, one pound ("a quid"), five pounds, ten pounds and fifty pounds.

The Ten Shilling Note is worth about $1.65.

The Pound Note is worth about $3.30.

The Guinea means 21 shillings but there is no such coin or bill.

THE HALF CROWN
or Two Shillings and Sixpence
Symbol: 2/6. Value: 41 cents
Nickname: Half a Dollar

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THESE are practically the same as ours, but they use the "imperial gallon." This makes their gallons, quarts, and pints about one-fifth larger than ours. Their bushels are also a little larger than the corresponding American units.

CONCLUSION

YOU'RE going to like New Zealand and its people. American troops that have preceded you have made plenty of firm friends and thereby paved the way for you. You'll soon feel at home, particularly if you remember from the beginning that you have plenty to learn, especially from the New Zealanders themselves. No warnings are needed by any man of common sense and good will.

Always remember that it will take mutual cooperation to win the war, and *mutual understanding* to win the peace. If you make friends wherever you go, you are not only doing a fine job for yourself and your country, but for humanity and the future of the world.

THIS map makes clear how once having obtained holds in the Philippines and in Malaya, it was a relatively simple matter for the Japanese to jump from one island to the next until they dominated the area off Australia's northern coast. It was from the bases of this northern coast, and from New Caledonia and New Zealand that the United Nations slowed the Jap drive south.